

fully the amount it would utilize in a fiscal year, he may, after January 1 of such year redistribute the funds which would otherwise have been paid such State to other States for suitable projects and such distribution need not be proportionate to State populations.

"(c) As used in this section 'area facilities' means facilities intended to serve areas which include all or parts of two or more States.

"Grants for establishment of workshops and rehabilitation facilities"

"Sec. 302. (a) From the sums made available pursuant to section 301 of this title, the Secretary shall make grants for paying part of the costs incurred in the establishment of nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities as hereafter defined and limited in subsections (b) and (c) hereof, and subject to the conditions and requirements of section 303 of this title. Such grants shall be available for payment of administrative expenses found by the Secretary to be necessary in connection with performance by the State of its functions under this title.

"(b) Nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities with respect to which grants may be made pursuant to subsection (a) hereof, shall include but not be limited to—

"(1) nonprofit workshops where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on, and which are operated for the primary purpose of providing one or more of the following:

"(A) remunerative employment to severely handicapped individuals as an interim step in the rehabilitation process for those who cannot readily be absorbed in the competitive labor market, or during such time as employment opportunities for them in the competitive labor market do not exist;

"(B) an opportunity for evaluating the work potential and developing the work capacity of handicapped individuals; or

"(C) employment for handicapped individuals confined to their homes.

"(2) nonprofit rehabilitation facilities operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped individuals—

"(A) which provide one or more of the following types of services:

"(i) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic devices;

"(ii) vocational training;

"(iii) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

"(iv) physical, occupational, or other medically supervised therapy;

"(v) adjustment training; or

"(vi) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

"(B) through which is provided an integrated program of medical, psychological, social, and vocational evaluation and services under competent professional supervision provided, That the State portion of such evaluation and services is furnished within the facility and that all medical and related health services are prescribed by, or are under the formal supervision of, persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State.

"(b) Grants shall be made with respect to construction or alteration of buildings and procurement or installation of initial equipment necessary to establish or increase their effectiveness as workshops or rehabilitation facilities, and staffing for a period not to exceed 2 years. Grants shall be subject to such limitations and conditions as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall prescribe to assure minimum standards for facilities and personnel under this act, including a system of priorities for the approval of projects.

"(c) The Federal share of cost of the workshop or rehabilitation facility established under this title shall not exceed \$3 for each \$1 which is otherwise obtained and used toward defraying such cost.

"(d) No grant shall be made under this title with respect to any workshop or rehabilitation facility unless—

"(1) application therefor in such form and containing such data and assurances as are required by the Secretary has been transmitted through and approved as feasible and necessary for vocational rehabilitation by the State agency designated pursuant to section 3 (a) (1) of title I of the State where such workshop or other rehabilitation facility is located or to be located;

"(2) the Secretary finds that the facility with respect to which such grant is requested is feasible, is needed, and that Federal grants for its establishment are not available under any other Federal law;

"(3) the Secretary finds that wages paid handicapped workers meet wage and hour standards administered by the United States Department of Labor;

"(4) the Secretary requires, and the applicant provides, such assurances, in such form and with such provisions as the Secretary finds necessary to insure that the purpose of such grant will be carried out and that its conditions and limitations of such grant will be complied with.

"TITLE IV—REHABILITATION EVALUATION SERVICES"

Authorization for appropriations

"Sec. 401. For the purpose of assisting the States in evaluating the nature and extent of the disabilities and the rehabilitation potentials of individuals of employable age, as defined in regulations of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, whose application therefor shows that they are under a substantial physical or mental handicap which may be overcome or substantially reduced by vocational rehabilitation services available under title I of this act or otherwise available, or whose dependency may be overcome or substantially reduced by independent living rehabilitation services available under title II hereof, or otherwise available, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as are necessary for grants to States to carry out the purpose of this title.

"Payments to States"

"Sec. 402. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation (under title I of this act) and for independent living rehabilitation services (under title II of this act), for each fiscal year an amount equal to two-thirds of the total of the sums expended by the State agency or agencies administering such plans during such year, including administrative costs thereof, as found necessary by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for the proper and efficient evaluation of disabilities and rehabilitation potentials referred to in section 401.

"(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, or such other period as he shall prescribe as appropriate, estimate the amount to be paid with respect to expenditures for such evaluations in such period, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by such State agency or agencies containing the estimates of such expenditures, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and its political subdivisions for such expenditures in such period, and if such amount is less than the State's proportionate sum of such estimated expenditures, the sources from which the difference is expected to be derived, (2) records of the number of applications for rehabilitation evaluation and (3) such other records and reports as the Secretary may find necessary.

"(c) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall then certify to the Secre-

tary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such period; except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for such prior period.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time of times fixed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the amount so certified.

"(d) Payments hereunder shall not be made a State with respect to any period for which the Secretary refuses payment of grants to such State under title I or II hereof pursuant to the provisions of such titles.

"Definition of rehabilitation evaluation services"

"Sec. 403. The term 'rehabilitation evaluation services' means (1) diagnostic and related services (including transportation) incidental to the determination of the nature and extent of an individual's physical and mental impairment and rehabilitation potentials and the rehabilitation services required to realize these potentials, (2) the determination of appropriate referral of such individual for vocational rehabilitation services as defined in title I of this act, independent living rehabilitation services as defined in title II of this act, or other needed services provided by public or private agencies. In the case of individuals found to require financial assistance with respect thereto such term also includes maintenance during any period he is required to be away from home during the period diagnostic and other evaluation services are being provided."

JSW — OTR — IMPROVEMENT IN RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANFIELD) and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to improve recruitment and training for the Foreign Service of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3552) to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to improve recruitment and training for the Foreign Service of the United States, introduced by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. MANFIELD) was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. On May 25, 1958, I submitted Senate Resolution 272, 86th Congress, calling on the Committee on Foreign Relations to "make a full and complete study and investigation of ways and means by which personnel of the Foreign Service of the United States may be more effectively recruited and trained, with particular reference to the desirability of improving and implementing the program of the existing Foreign Service Institute, or, as an alter-

March 25

native, the establishment of a new Foreign Service Academy."

It was subsequently decided that the committee staff should make a study of the subject covered by my resolution. The staff has recently completed its study which has been printed as a committee print entitled "Recruitment and Training for the Foreign Service of the United States." The study, which has been prepared with the full cooperation of appropriate officials of the State Department, is very thorough and searching within its scope.

It contains a draft bill providing legislative proposals designed to implement the recommendations of the staff to improve recruitment and training for the Foreign Service. I have reviewed the staff's study and its recommendations and am very pleased to introduce a bill to implement the recommendations of the staff and particularly pleased to have the Senator from Montana (Mr. Mansfield), who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, join me in the introduction of this bill.

I commend to my colleagues the study on recruitment and training for the Foreign Service. It sets forth in much detail and with much background the need for this bill. The study goes into the recommendations of the Wriston Committee report, Toward a Foreign Service, issued in June 1964, dealing with recruitment and training and the State Department's record of implementing those recommendations. I do not wish to take the time of the Senate to discuss all these details and background.

I would say only now briefly that I am sure we all recognize the tremendous importance to our country that we be well represented abroad. We need a strong Foreign Service staffed with well qualified and well trained people just as much as we need strong military services staffed with well-qualified and well-trained people. I think that generally speaking we have such services.

This bill will materially assist in assuring that we continue to have a strong Foreign Service and will also provide for the strengthening of one particular aspect of the Foreign Service which in my judgment needs strengthening. This is the matter of foreign language ability. I think it is very important that our Foreign Service representatives abroad have a good working knowledge of the language of the countries to which they are posted. There are too many instances now where this is not the case. This bill will go a long way toward correcting this deficiency.

In closing I compliment our Foreign Relations Committee and its entire staff, and in particular, Dr. Carl Marcy, the Chief of the Staff, and Mr. George C. Denney, Jr., the staff member who I understand did the largest share of the work on the study, for the excellent job they have done. I would also pay my respects to Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration Loy W. Henderson, and Dr. Harold B. Hoskins Director of the Foreign Service Institute and their associates for the fine cooperation which I understand they gave to the Foreign Relations Committee and its

staff during the preparation of the study and for what they are doing for the benefit of our country in working for a strong Foreign Service.

I hope and trust that in due course the Committee on Foreign Relations will have an opportunity to hold a hearing on this subject.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I commend the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts for his foresight and for the interest he has shown in this particular legislation. I also join him in his words of praise for Carl Marcy, chief of staff of the Foreign Relations Committee, and George Denney, an extremely able staff member, Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson, and Dr. Harold Hoskins, Director of the Foreign Service Institute. The Senate should know that he has been the leader in the fight to bring about better representation within the Department of State, and to bring about the formation of a better qualified corps, especially in the field of foreign languages, in which our country has been delinquent for so many years.

I assure the Senator that the measure which he has worked so hard to achieve in the fight which he has led for so many years will be given consideration in the Committee on Foreign Relations. As chairman of the Subcommittee on the State Department, let me say to the Senator that hearings will be held at the very earliest opportunity.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Montana for his cooperation and understanding. I know that his aim in this field coincides with mine.

Mr. President, I have prepared a section-by-section analysis of the bill, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point, together with the bill itself.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 8552) and the section-by-section analysis were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

As it enacted, etc. That section 516 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 911), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following additional sentence: "The President may appoint directly to class 7 persons who have passed such examinations and are eligible for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 8 when, in his opinion, their age, experience, or other qualifications make such an appointment appropriate."

Sec. 2. (a) Section 517 of such act (22 U. S. C. 912) is amended by striking out the words "A person who has not served in class 8" which appear at the beginning of the first sentence, and inserting in place thereof the following: "A person who has not been appointed as a Foreign Service officer in accordance with section 516 of this act."

(b) Section 517 of such act is further amended by inserting a period after the word "Constitution" in the first sentence, and by striking out the remainder of that sentence and all of the second and third sentences of such section.

Sec. 3. The first sentence of subsection (a), of section 520 of such act (22 U. S. C. 915) is amended by inserting a period after the word "Service" where it appears for the third time, and by striking out the remainder of that sentence.

Sec. 4. Section 701 of such act (22 U. S. C. 1041) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The Secretary may also provide appropriate orientation and language training to dependents of officers and employees of the Government if such officers and employees are assigned to foreign relations activities overseas. Other agencies of the Government shall wherever practicable avoid duplicating the facilities of the Institute and the training provided by the Secretary at the Institute or elsewhere."

Sec. 5. Section 704 of such act (22 U. S. C. 1044) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The Secretary may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, provide special monetary or other incentives not inconsistent with this act to encourage Foreign Service personnel to acquire or retain proficiency in foreign languages or special abilities needed in the service."

Sec. 6. Title VII of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"LANGUAGE TRAINING"

"Sec. 706. The Secretary shall designate every Foreign Service officer position in a foreign country whose incumbent should have a useful knowledge of a language or dialect common to such country. After December 31, 1965, each position so designated shall be filled only by an incumbent having such knowledge: *Provided*, That the Secretary or Deputy Under Secretary for Administration may make exceptions to this policy for individuals. The Secretary shall establish foreign language standards for assignment abroad of officers and employees of the service, and shall arrange for appropriate language training of such officers and employees at the Foreign Service Institute or elsewhere."

The section-by-section analysis presented by Mr. SALTONSTALL is as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF S. 8552, A BILL, To AMEND THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED, TO IMPROVE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Section 1 would add a sentence to section 516 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to authorize the President to appoint directly to class 7 candidates for the Foreign Service who have passed the examination for class 8 when in the President's opinion the age, experience, or other qualifications of such candidates make such an appointment appropriate. This provision would afford greater flexibility than does the present law in bringing into the Foreign Service persons who have specialized experience or advanced academic training.

Section 2 (a) would amend a portion of the first sentence of section 517 of such act in order to harmonize with the changes in section 516 provided in section 1 of the bill.

Section 2 (b) would delete the second and third sentences of section 517 of such act which contain restrictions on lateral entry into the Foreign Service.

Section 3 would delete part of the first sentence of section 520 of such act to broaden the authority of the President in reappointing former officers to the Foreign Service.

Section 4 would add two sentences to section 701 of such act: the first to give the Secretary of State specific authority to provide orientation and language training to dependents of officers and employees of the Government who are to serve in foreign relations activities abroad; the second to direct that other Government agencies wherever practicable avoid duplication of the facilities of the Foreign Service Institute and the training provided by the Secretary of State.

Section 5 would add a new subsection to section 704 of such act to give the Secretary of State authority to provide special incen-

tives to encourage Foreign Service personnel to acquire or retain proficiency in foreign languages or special abilities needed in the service.

Section 6 of the bill would add a new section to such act to direct the Secretary of State to designate each Foreign Service officer position in a foreign country whose incumbent should have a useful knowledge of the language of such country; to require that after December 31, 1963, each position so designated be filled only by an incumbent having such knowledge with provision for exceptions for individuals; and to direct the Secretary of State to establish foreign language standards for overseas assignment of Foreign Service officers and employees and to arrange for language training for them at the Foreign Service Institute or elsewhere.

SOIL BANK INCENTIVE FOR PRESERVATION OF WET LANDS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, one of the hoped for objectives in enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Soil Bank Act was that land taken out of crop production would be utilized to some extent for the improvement of wildlife habitat. This has been achieved to a degree in the program carried out through tree planting and in establishment of cover crops. However, one phase of the Soil Bank program has acted adversely to conservation of migratory waterfowl by providing incentive payments for the drainage of swampy areas and wet lands needed to maintain feeding and nesting grounds for ducks and geese.

Because large-scale drainage has been set in motion under the acreage and conservation reserve programs, I am introducing a bill to terminate payments by the Federal Government for drainage inimical to wildlife and to provide instead the payment of incentives for maintaining wet lands in the conservation reserve program. This bill is a companion measure to H. R. 10641 and H. R. 10642, introduced in the House of Representatives by two outstanding spokesmen for conservation, Congressman HENRY RUSS, of Wisconsin, and Congressman GEORGE MCGOVERN, of South Dakota.

Payment of incentives to drain wetlands needed for waterfowl is inconsistent with national policies, Mr. President. We have longstanding treaty obligations with Canada and Mexico to maintain within our boundaries conditions which will satisfactorily provide waterfowl production habitat. The elimination of prairie potholes and swampy areas as the result of incentives in the Soil Bank Act is directly contrary to these international obligations.

Moreover, Mr. President, the drainage of wet lands opens the way for putting new land into production of crops already in surplus, such as corn and wheat. I do not think it was the intention of Congress in enactment of the Soil Bank program to reduce the water supply needed for expanding our duck and goose populations and at the same time open new land for the growing of surplus crops. It is indeed a jewel of inconsistency for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to devote funds from duck stamps for the acquisition of migratory waterfowl refuges and improve-

ment of nesting areas for ducks and geese, while another agency of our Federal Government, the Department of Agriculture, subsidizes large-scale drainage which is carrying us in the opposite direction.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, the bill which I am introducing for appropriate reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3553) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Soil Bank Act so as to end Federal cost-sharing and technical assistance in farm drainage harmful to wildlife, and to create corresponding incentives for maintaining wetlands in the conservation reserve program, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590g) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) No assistance shall be furnished for draining wetlands, either through grants or by technical assistance, unless advance notice of the proposed assistance has been given the Secretary of the Interior; and such assistance shall be furnished only upon concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior upon a finding that wildlife preservation will not be materially harmed by the proposed drainage. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly develop rules and regulations for the expeditious administration of this subsection."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 107 (a) (1) of the Soil Bank Act (7 U. S. C. 1831 (a)) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "or to maintain for the contract period a specifically designated acreage of wetlands on the farm."

(b) Section 107 (a) (7) of such act is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: ", and to wildlife management of wet-lands acreages."

(c) Section 107 (b) (2) of such act is amended by inserting immediately after the second sentence thereof the following new sentences: "In establishing such rates in the case of contracts for the maintenance of wet lands, the Secretary shall also take into consideration the value of such wet lands for wildlife and water conservation purposes and the incentive necessary to prevent their drainage. The aggregate of the annual payments made to producers in any State in a year for maintaining wet lands shall not exceed the sum of the amounts paid producers in that State under this subtitle for maintaining wet lands and the amounts granted or expended in such State under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for draining wet lands, in that 1 of the 3 preceding years in which such sum was the largest."

(d) Section 107 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) In determining the lands in any acreage to be covered by contractors for the maintenance of wet lands, the Secretary shall give priority to lands for which drainage aid under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act has been requested.

"(f) The Secretary, in agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, may delegate to the Secretary of the Interior such of his duties hereunder relating to the maintenance of wet lands and to wildlife management as he deems can best be carried out by such a delegation."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the problems connected with improvement of habitat which will enable a higher rate of survival among ducks and geese have been studied in detail by conservationists in my home State of Oregon, by officials and members of the Oregon Wildlife Federation and the Oregon Division of the Isaac Walton League, especially in connection with the Klamath Basin. The subject of wetlands drainage also was discussed at length at the recent meeting of the National Wildlife Federation in St. Louis. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted at the federation's annual meeting relating to Klamath Basin migratory waterfowl lands, earmarking and increasing duck stamp funds, and the federation's priority program including its position on wet lands and other basic conservation needs.

There being no objection, the resolutions and program were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PORTLAND COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,

Portland, Oreg., March 19, 1958.

The Honorable RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,

Chairman, Indian Affairs Subcommittee,
United States Senate, Senate
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. NEUBERGER: We of the Portland Council of Churches board of directors are considerably concerned regarding the turn of affairs in prospect for the Klamath Indian Reservation timberlands, as it is associated with the plan of adjustments in the Federal guardianship of the Klamath Indian tribe.

The attached resolution was presented to the board of directors, meeting in the First Congregational Church on March 12, 1958. Twenty-four members were present at this meeting.

It is probable that this resolution is in harmony with your own point of view and understanding of the problems. In any case, we do feel that our action can become a supporting matter in your efforts to bring about the adjustment which will be best for the Klamath Indians, and at the same time, best for the economic welfare of the State of Oregon, especially in the lumber industry.

Very sincerely yours,

MILTON A. MARCY,
Executive Secretary.

THE PORTLAND COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,

Portland, Oreg.

Whereas Public Law 587, passed by the 83d Congress, to terminate Federal control over the Klamath Tribe of Indians, contains a provision that may result in liquidation of a valuable forest property, now under sustained-yield management; and

Whereas liquidation of the Klamath Reservation forest will inflict serious injury on the economy of the area known as the Klamath Basin; and

Whereas exhaustive studies of proposals to amend Public Law 587 have established that Federal purchase of the Klamath Forest can best meet the important objectives of continuing the sustained-yield operation of that forest and providing fair compensation to the present owners of the reservation tribal lands: Now, therefore, be it